

FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:04:47 ON 23 SEP 2005

L1 464565 S LITHIUM
L2 13575 S INJECT? (2A) (TUMOR OR ARTER?)
L3 114361 S LINOLEIC OR ARACHIDON? OR ARACHODON? OR EICOSAP? OR DOCOSAH?
L4 29 S L1 (2A) L3
L5 0 S L4 (P) L2
L6 59 S L2 (P) L3
L7 4712 S INJECT? (2A) ARTER?
L8 37 S L7 (P) L3
L9 4 S L8 (P) (CANCER? OR TUMOR)
L10 9352 S INJECT? (2A) TUMOR
L11 0 S L10 (2A) L3
L12 26 S L10 (P) L3
L13 22 S L12 NOT L9
L14 435 S INJECT? (2A) FATTY ACID
L15 2 S L14 (2A) TUMOR
L16 9352 S INJECT? (2A) TUMOR
L17 0 S FATTY ACID (2A) L16
L18 39 S FATTY ACID (P) L16
L19 43 S FATTY ACID (P) L7
L20 19 S L19 (P) (CANCER? OR TUMOR?)
L21 39 S L19 NOT L9
L22 15 S L20 NOT L9
L23 56130 S ?ANGIOGEN? OR ENDOSTATIN OR ANGIOSTATIN OR THALIDOMIDE
L24 3 S L7 (2A) L23
L25 0 S L24 (P) (CANCER OR TUMOR)
L26 25 S L7 (P) L23 (P) (CANCER? OR TUMOR?)
L27 25 S L26 NOT L24

=>

L22 ANSWER 5 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:587599 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:187599
TITLE: Fatty acids dissolved in iodinated oils for treatment of tumors
INVENTOR(S): Nakano, Sadahiro; Fukushima, Shoji; Isoda, Yoshihiro; Yamaguchi, Shigehiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Oils & Fats Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63303925	A2	19881212	JP 1987-139861	19870605
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1987-139861	19870605

AB An antitumor composition is prepared by dissolving **fatty acids** or their derivs. in iodinated oils. Pentadecanoic acid 5 and an iodinated oil 95% by weight were mixed. This mixture (0.1 mL) was **injected** into the **artery** of the liver in the rabbit bearing VX-2 **tumor**, and a significant decrease of the **tumor** on Day 7 was observed. A mixture of linolic acid and iodinated oil (1:9) was also effective.

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:375790 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:93463
TITLE: Efficacy of hyperthermia and polyunsaturated fatty acids on experimental carcinoma
AUTHOR(S): Kokura, Satoshi; Yoshikawa, Toshikazu; Kaneko, Toshiro; Iinuma, Shoji; Nishimura, Shunichiro; Matsuyama, Kiichi; Naito, Yuji; Yoshida, Norimasa; Kondo, Motoharu
CORPORATE SOURCE: First Dep. Internal Medicine, Kyoto Prefectural Univ. Medicine, Kyoto, 602, Japan
SOURCE: Cancer Research (1997), 57(11), 2200-2202
CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472
PUBLISHER: American Association for Cancer Research
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The authors investigated the efficacy of hyperthermia and γ -linolenic acid on exptl. carcinoma. This study focused on polyunsatd. fatty acids that are substrates for free radical reactions. Oleic acid, linolenic acid, α -linolenic acid, or γ -linolenic acid was injected into the arteries feeding AH109A carcinoma implanted into rat hind limbs. Among these, γ -linolenic acid had the greatest effect on tumor tissue lipid peroxidn. and demonstrated an antitumor effect. Consequently, γ -linolenic acid injection into the feeding artery of a tumor was performed immediately prior to hyperthermia. This combination therapy induced a high level of lipid peroxidn. in tumor tissue and a significant antitumor effect. Hyperthermia combined with γ -linolenic acid produces free radical reactions by increasing the radical reaction substrate and may be an effective anticancer modality.

REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB The authors investigated the efficacy of hyperthermia and γ -linolenic acid on exptl. carcinoma. This study focused on polyunsatd. fatty acids that are substrates for free radical reactions. Oleic acid, linolenic acid, α -linolenic acid, or γ -linolenic acid was injected into the arteries feeding AH109A carcinoma implanted into rat hind limbs. Among these, γ -linolenic acid had the greatest effect on tumor tissue lipid peroxidn. and demonstrated an antitumor effect. Consequently, γ -linolenic acid injection into the feeding artery of a tumor was performed immediately prior to hyperthermia. This combination therapy induced a high level of lipid peroxidn. in tumor tissue and a significant antitumor effect. Hyperthermia combined with γ -linolenic acid produces free radical reactions by increasing the radical reaction substrate and may be an effective anticancer modality.

L22 ANSWER 5 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:587599 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:187599
TITLE: Fatty acids dissolved in iodinated oils for treatment

L27 ANSWER 13 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:556609 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:306070
TITLE: Antitumor effect of arterial administration of a medium-chain triglyceride solution of an angiogenesis inhibitor, TNP-470, in rabbits bearing VX-2 carcinoma
AUTHOR(S): Yanai, Shigeo; Okada, Hiroaki; Saito, Kazuhiro; Kuge, Yuji; Misaki, Masafumi; Ogawa, Yasuaki; Toguchi, Hajime
CORPORATE SOURCE: DDS Res. Lab., Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, 532, Japan
SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Research (1995), 12(5), 653-7
CODEN: PHREEB; ISSN: 0724-8741
PUBLISHER: Plenum
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Using rabbits bearing VX-2 carcinoma on the inner side of the leg, we examined the antitumor activity of a medium-chain triglyceride (MCT) solution of an angiogenesis inhibitor, TNP-470 (AGM-1470, 6-O-(N-chloroacetylcarbamoyl)-fumagillol), following administration into the femoral artery feeding the tumor. The MCT solution of TNP-470 (1 and 5 mg) strongly suppressed tumor growth following a single intra-arterial (i.a.) injection 2 or 3 wk after tumor inoculation. Moreover, remarkable regression of well-developed tumors, those 4 wk after inoculation, was obtained by i.a. injection of the MCT solution containing 20 mg of TNP-470 without any influence on body weight. The antitumor effects were potentiated by coadministration of doxorubicin or mitomycin C (MMC) in the solution or microspheres containing MMC. In a shell-less chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) assay, angiogenesis was inhibited when a droplet of the MCT solution containing 25 µg of TNP-470 was placed on the CAM for 2 days, suggesting that the prolonged antitumor effect resulted from the inhibition of tumor neovascularization by sustained drug release from the preparation. These results indicate that i.a. injection of the MCT solution of TNP-470 is promising for treating well-developed tumors

AB Using rabbits bearing VX-2 carcinoma on the inner side of the leg, we examined the antitumor activity of a medium-chain triglyceride (MCT) solution of an angiogenesis inhibitor, TNP-470 (AGM-1470, 6-O-(N-chloroacetylcarbamoyl)-fumagillol), following administration into the femoral artery feeding the tumor. The MCT solution of TNP-470 (1 and 5 mg) strongly suppressed tumor growth following a single intra-arterial (i.a.) injection 2 or 3 wk after tumor inoculation. Moreover, remarkable regression of well-developed tumors, those 4 wk after inoculation, was obtained by i.a. injection of the MCT solution containing 20 mg of TNP-470 without any influence on body weight. The antitumor effects were potentiated by coadministration of doxorubicin or mitomycin C (MMC) in the solution or microspheres containing MMC. In a shell-less chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) assay, angiogenesis was inhibited when a droplet of the MCT solution containing 25 µg of TNP-470 was placed on the CAM for 2 days, suggesting that the prolonged antitumor effect resulted from the inhibition of tumor neovascularization by sustained drug release from the preparation. These results indicate that i.a. injection of the MCT solution of TNP-470 is promising for treating well-developed tumors

L27 ANSWER 14 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:273655 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:64141
TITLE: Antitumor activity of a medium-chain triglyceride solution of the angiogenesis inhibitor TNP-470 (AGM-1470) when administered via the hepatic artery to rats bearing Walker 256 carcinosarcoma in the liver

AUTHOR(S) : Yanai, Shigeo; Okada, Hiroaki; Misaki, Masafumi;
Saito, Kazuhiro; Kuge, Yuji; Ogawa, Yasuaki; Toguchi,
Hajime

CORPORATE SOURCE: DDS Research Laboratories, Pharmaceutical Research
Division, Osaka, 532, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
(1994), 271(3), 1267-73

CODEN: JPETAB; ISSN: 0022-3565

PUBLISHER: Williams & Wilkins

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The antitumor effect of an angiogenesis inhibitor, TNP-470
[AGM-1470, 6-O-(N-chloroacetylcarbamoyl)fumagillo], administered via the
hepatic artery in a medium-chain triglyceride (MCT) solution, in which
TNP-470 is very stable, was examined in rats bearing Walker 256
carcinosarcoma in the liver. The MCT solution containing 0.1 mg of TNP-470
completely suppressed tumor growth after a single
arterial injection, and the solns. containing 0.5.apprx.5 mg
of TNP-470 caused tumor regression without severe side effects
on body weight gain or liver function. These antitumor effects lasted for at
least 2 wk. Moreover, the administration of the MCT solution containing 5 mg
of
TNP-470 also caused remarkable regression of well-developed enlarged
tumors 2 wk after inoculation, indicating potential in the
treatment of unresectable hepatic cancer. When the MCT solution
containing radiolabeled TNP-470 was injected via the hepatic artery, the
initial radioactivity in the tumor was 22 times that in the
normal part of the liver and 5.7 times that in the tumor when an
aqueous solution of radiolabeled TNP-470 was injected. Also, in the case of
the
MCT solution, the radioactivity in the tumor was maintained at a
relatively high level for over 2 wk after injection. These results
indicate that the remarkable antitumor effect resulted from the selective
delivery and prolonged retention of TNP-470 at the tumor site.

AB The antitumor effect of an angiogenesis inhibitor, TNP-470